Addresses the Senate on the Status of Porto Rico.

# REGARDS NATIVES AS FELLOW CITIZENS

Administration.

BILL TAKEN

When the Senate convened today Mr. Mc Comas (Md.), representing a majority of the committee on privileges and elections, presented a report and resolution declaring Mr. Scott (W. Va.) to be entitled to his seat in the Senate. The resolution was placed on the calendar. Mr. McComas stated that Mr. Pettus (Ala.) would present a minerity

The Senate declined to concur in the amendment of the House to the resolution disposing of the space in the Capitol formerly occupied by the Library of Congress, and asked for a conference. Messrs. Spooner, Elkins and Cockrell were named as conferees on the part of the Senate.

An interesting colloquy arose over a request of Mr. Pettigrew (S. D.) for the printing as a document of a collection of sayings and writings of prominent statesmen of this and writings of prominent statesmen of this country. He read some of the sayings, which he referred to as political axioms. "Whose are these wise sayings and aphorisms?" inquired Mr. Hale (Me.).
"I'll read another of them," responded Mr. Pettigrew, "and doubtless the senator, with his wide knowledge, will recognize the author."

the author."

He then read a paragraph relating to the

changing of coats by political parties. Still Mr. Hale failed to recall the author and inquired whether this collection of wise sayings was by one person or by sev-"The one I have just read," said Mr. Pettigrew, "was written by Abraham Lincoln in a letter to the republicans of Boston in response to a required."

in a letter to the republicans of Boston in response to a request to participate in a celebration of Jefferson's birthday."
"I'm not going to object." said Mr. Hale, "but I'd like to know who compiled this valuable collection of sayings."
Mr. Pettigrew replied that he himself had prepared the collection.

After a running cellouw with Mr.

repared the collection.

After a running colloquy with Mr.

pooner. Mr. Pettigrew renewed his re-Mr. Sewell (N. J.) objected, insisting that he matter should be passed upon by a

Senate committee.

Mr. Pettigrew then withdrew his request, declaring that the committee on printing, to which the document would have to go, was a "graveyard."

### Various Bills Passed.

Bills were then passed as follows: Increasing the appropriation for a public building at Seattle to \$450,000; to pay \$10,-900 to Wm. C. Dodge for a cartridge load-ing machine and rights thereto; for the relief of the legal representatives of Merrick, Metrick & Cope; providing for the use by the United States of devices invented by its naval officers while engaged in its serv-ices and covered by letters patent; to amend section 4445 of title 52 of the Re-vised Statutes of the United States relating to the Recognition of officers of steer research the licensing of officers of steam vessels; or the relief of Avery D. Babcock and wife of Oregon: to reimburse certain person who expended money and furnished ser who expended money and furnished services and supplies in repelling invasions and suppressing Indian hostilities within the territorial limits of the present state of Nevada; for the relief of Virginia I. Mullan of Annapolis. Md.; for the relief of Wm. A. Richards, late surveyor general of Wyoming; authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to fix the salaries of the deputy collectors of customs at the subports of Taeoma and Seattle. Wash., and repealing all laws inconsistent therewith.

When, in the consideration of the bills of the calcular, the measure providing a form ched, Mr. Morgan of Alabama aniounced his desire to speak upon it. The special topic of his discussion was the question of the extension of the Constituover territory acquired by the United

Comparing our authority in Cuba and in Porto Rico, Mr. Morgan declared that resistance to American authority in Cuba would be as much rebellion as it is in the Philippines. The national power must con-tinue to exist in all of the acquired islands until Congress should legislate in their re-

amused at our discussion of the question whether the Philippines are part of the United States, while we are voting armies, supplies and money to suppress the insur-rection of one of the many tribes in those islands.

Morgan said the question presented Shall Congress provide a civil government for the Island of Porto Rico? 2. Shall we leave the island to its present form of government?

Shall we abandon it and recognize its 4. Shall we suffer it to float out among nations as a derelict to be picked up or

As to the islands acquired from Spain, Mr. Morgan maintained that the treaty of Paris was the supreme law of the land, Referring to Cuba, Mr. Morgan said: "That

treaty requires us to occupy the island. We cannot abandon Cuba without disgrace and without violating our pledged faith to Spain. Nor can we abandon Porto Rico or

without violating our pledged faith to Spain. Nor can we abandon Porto Rico or the Philippines without inviting anarchy and internecine war."

The abandonment of the islands being impossible, as Mr. Morgan construed the treaty of Paris, it was necessary for Congress to provide schemes of government for them. The President would govern the fishands until Congress should otherwise provide. Inasmuch as the Constitution operates upon all officers of the United States to restrain them from abuse of control, naturally the Constitution extended over Porto Rico and the Philippines, so far, at least, as related to and regulated the duties of United States officials in those islands.

Discussing the citizenship of the inhabi-Discussing the citizenship of the inhabi-nanis of Porto Rico, Mr. Morgan said: "The history of the country is conclusive upon us in this matter. The inhabitants of Por-to Rico aught to be given as full citizen-ship as any native inhabitants of country sunexed heretofore. We have not debarred from citizenship any native inhabitant of any territory annexed. Those who have not chosen to retain their former allest hosen to retain their former allegi-have become citizens of the United States, without regard to race or any other oct.dition. I believe if Porto Rico is a foreign country we cannot pass laws to be enforced there."

Concerning the tax laws of Porto Rico, Mr. Morgan maintained that Congress should provide laws that should be uniform throughout the United States and Porto

conclusion he said that no bounds to In conclusion he said that no bounds to our territory were set by the Constitution, and no limits were set to our expansion. He welcomed the Philippines as a part of our territory because it might become a new home for many colored people of the south; he welcomed it as a new market for American silver mines; he welcomed it as a new and great American mart at Manila; he welcomed it, too, as an extension of the power and influence of the United States.

The result of this extension of power and influence no man ever contemplated, and for which no single, man can claim the oredit.

oredit.
"If I can find no man who is entitled to

If I can find no man who is entitled to the credit of this great expansion," said he. "I must look aloft with a realization that it is the hand of God."

At the conclusion of Mr. Morgan's speech Mr. Carier entered a motion to reconsider the vote by which a resolution offered by Mr. Sullivan was passed. The resolution provided that each senator other than the chairmen of standing committees should be allowed a messenger at a salary of \$1,440 per annum.

per annum.

Mr. Carter said the proposition would make a heavy draft upon the contingent fund of the Senate, and as the subject of the resolution was now under consideration by a committee he deemed it inopportune that such a resolution should have been

Executive Session. After some further consideration of the proposed amendments to the Porto Rico

MR. MORGAN SPEAKS | bill, the Senate at 3 o'clock went into executive session.

THE HOUSE.

When the House met today Mr. Hull tary affairs, reported back from that comby Mr. Sulzer (N.Y.)

hereby directed to inform the House of Representatives as early as possible what fortifications Great Britain is erecting, con Representative Sulzer Attacks the structing and completing along the northern frontier of the United States, especially at Puget sound and other places on the Pa cific ocean, contiguous to the state of Washington and the district of Alaska.' The committee recommended that it lie upon the table.

upon the table.

The resolution had been referred to the War Department, Mr. Hull said, and came back with the following indorsement:

"The information the department possesses on this and like cases has always been held to be confidential, and for good and sufficient reasons has not been made public.

public.
"It is remarked, however, that Great
Britain, so far as the department is informed, is in no instance erecting fortifications trespassing on our rights.
(Signed)
"H. C. CORBIN,
"Adjutant General."
Acting Secretary of War Meiklejohn submitted an indexsement calling attention to

nitted an indorsement, calling attention to hat of the adjutant general. Mr. Sulzer and Mr. Richardson, the demperatic leader, demanded time to debate the motion, but the Speaker ruled that it was not debatable. Thereupon Mr. Sulzer re-quested Mr. Hull to yield five minutes to

"I have no objection," replied Mr. Hull, "if the House desires to hear the gentle-man. I do not." Sulzer Attacks the Administration.

There was no objection, and Mr. Sulzer

"Mr. Speaker," said he, "this resolution was introduced in good faith and at a popular demand for legitimate information which the War Department should furnish to this House, in order that it can properly onsider and transact its business. Ther any secret information from the War De-partment. All that this resolution does in

any secret information from the War Department. All that this resolution does is to ask the War Department for such information, not incompatible with the public interest, as it possesses in regard to what fortifications Great Britain is erecting on Puget sound, and especially at Esquimault and at other places contiguous to the state of Washington and the district of Alaska. "It is very strange, it seems to me, that the committee on nillitary affairs are so sensitive in regard to this resolution. The report from the adjutant general is preposterous and untenable. He says that this information is secret. This resolution calls for no secret information. He says that Great Britain is not trespassing upon our territory. "How ridiculous it is for the adjutant general to say that in this report. What we do declare and what every thinking and intelligent citizen of this country knows is that while Great Britain is pretending to be our friend she is sedulously and studiously and consistently erecting great fortifications on our northern frontier which menace the integrity of the republic and which on notice of twenty-four hours could destroy our cities, our towns and lay waste the property of our people. "It seems to me that today the administration of Great Britain. Nothing can be done tion is being humbugged by the demonstra-tion of Great Britain. Nothing can be done unless we get the consent of Downing street.

What Fortifications Are Needed.

"I say that on this resolution I want to get the sense of this House and find our are the friends of Great Britain. We ought to have this information. The gentleman from Illinois the other day reported to this house the fortifications bill, carrying an appropriation of three or four millions more than the last appropriation bill. We want this information in order to intelligently know what fortifications we ought to erect in opposition to the fortifications Great Deftain to area the property of the control of t know what fortifications we update to in opposition to the fortifications Great Britain is erecting. I think this resolution should pass. I think it should have been

eported favorably.
"There is a feeling all over this country "There is a feeling all over this country that the administration has absolutely and abjectly surrendered American rights to British interests. It has done so in Alaska, it has done so in regard to the Nicaragua canal, it is doing so now in the orient, in the Philippines, in China. It has been done by Great Britain in this war in South Africa (applause on the democratic side.) by Great Britain in this war in South Africa (applause on the democratic side). If it had not been what the administration did the other day, after consultation with Lord Pauncefote, after being told what to do by Salisbury, there would have been a do by Salisbury, there would have been a concert of European powers which would have demanded the cessation of war in Scuth Africa. The administration here is more English than the administration in London; and it is time for some one to stand up here and talk for American rights against British interests." (Loud applause on the democratic side.)

At the conclusion of Mr. Sulzer's remarks, on a rising vote the motion to lay

arks, on a rising vote the motion to lay the resolution on the table was carried— 94 to 83. Thereupon Mr. Sulzer demanded the yeas and nays, which were ordered. The resolution was laid upon the table-10 to 97.

Mr. Corliss (Mich.) asked unanimous con or Cories (Mich.) asked unanimous consent for the consideration of the Senate joint resolution recognizing the gallantry of Frank H. Newcomb, commanding the revenue cutter Hudson, and retiring Capt. Danie! B. Hodgson of the revenue cutter service for efficient and meritorious services in command of the cutter Hugh McCulloch at Manila. service for efficient and mentorious services in command of the cutter Hugh Mc-Culloch at Manila.

Mr. Wheeler (Ky.) said it was the duty of all our officers to be gallant, and he objected to such resolutions.

## The Loud Bill Called Up.

The special order, the Loud bill, relating to second-class mail matter, was then called up. It was arranged that general debate should continue today and tomorrow and Thursday until 2 o'clock, when the bill should be read for amendment under the five-minute rule until 4 o'clock, when the final vote should be taken.

Mr. Loud, chairman of the committee on post offices and post roads, who had charge of the measure, explained its provisions, which are practically the same as the bill which passed the House in January, 1807, and which failed in the last Congress. Its main provisions cuts off from the privileges of second-class mall matter which pays one cent per pound, publications purporting to be issued periodically and to subscribers, but which are books or reprint of books, and defines the conditions under which a publication shall be admitted to the mails as second-class matter.

Mr. Loud said that when the bill failed in the last Congress he had said that he would never again press this measure. But when he had returned to the present Congress he had been urged by members, who said they had yoted against it under a misapprehension in the last Congress to bring it Mr. Loud, chairman of the committee on

prehension in the last Congress to bring up again. He said it was not an exagger; then to say that 200 members had appeale to him.

Mr. Loud sketched the history of the bill Mr. Loud sketched the history of the bill, which had been drawn by the first assistant postmaster general in 1895, to correct the abuses which were growing under the law relating to second-class mall matter. He said there was but one vote in the committee against the measure and sixty days ago there was practically no opposition to it on the floor. Since that time a concerted fight had been made against it. Every member had received petitions and letters from his constituents. Mr. Loud Every member had received petitions and asserted that the campaign into which many country editors had been innocently drawn was being urged by what was known as the American publishers' committee, which, he said, was composed of three men. That committee had the faculty of drawling petitions to meet the needs of every class of citizens.

That committee had the faculty of drawling petitions to meet the needs of every class of citizens.

Mr. Loud read a sample circular from the committee offering books and money to those getting up petitions against the bill. He said he would not refer to this, but every day members came to him and said. "Loud, I am getting 100 letters a day against your bill. I don't know whether I can stand up against this pressure."

Mr. Loud detailed the numerous misrepresentations made by those who were conducting the campaign. Even university presidents had enlisted to fight it under the mistaken idea that its passage would bar university catalogues from the privileges they now enjoyed.

Mr. Loud said the government was losing \$45,000,000 in the handling of its second-class mail matter. Congress must either go forward or backward. This bill, cutting off some of the abuses, would save the government \$20,000,000 annually. This measure or one more radical had been recommended by every Postmaster General since 1887.

Mr. Loud said that one-cent postage could

Mr. Loud said that one-cent postage could

never come until every class of mall matter paid the cost of handling it.

MR. BEVERIDGE'S POSITION FINANCE AND TRADE was listened to with great attention and a considerable portion of his time was con-sumed in answering the questions with which he was besieged.

Mr. Little Opposes the Bill. Mr. Little (Ark.), a member of the com mittee that reported the bill, opened the de-bate in opposition to it. He said that his

opposition turned upon its hostility to the general policy pursued by the government heretofore of encouraging the ready dissemination of literature.

He conceded that there were abuses under the present system, but there would be abuses, he said, under any system. He said the deficit in the postal revenues would be wiped out if the proper remedy was applied—the reduction of appropriations for railroads transporting the mails.

ON TRIAL FOR MURDER

Arthur Landon Accused of Causing the Death of Henry Bradley.

Admits He Struck at Bradley With Knife, but Says He Was Defending Himself.

The trial of Arthur Landon, colored, for the murder of Henry Bradley, also colored the night of the 12th of last December vas resumed today before Justice Clabaugh in Criminal Court No. 1. The following vere impaneled as a jury: Messrs. James B. Haliday, F. G. Willett, William J Crockett, John H. Evans, Walter M. Aler lames A. O'Hare, George W. Arnold, C. F Dant, Henry F. Ash, William H. Fearson Thomas L. Carlin and Henry Ross. Attor ney F. S. Key Smith appears for the de fendant, the government being represented by Assistant United States Attorney Gould. The first witness was Mrs. Lizzie Bradley vidow of the victim of the tragedy. Since

the occurrence she has been detained in jail as a witness for the prosecution. In substance her testimony was that her home s at 712 9th street southwest. The night is at 712 9th street southwest. The night of Tuesday, December 12, she was on her way home when Landon accosted ser. He informed her that he was acquainted with her husband. The couple walked along for some little distance, and then the woman's husband appeared. He was carrying a stick. Mrs. Bradley walked off. A few moments thereafter her husband overtook her. He was bleeding and fell on his knees. She had heard him say to Landon: "You got one in on me that time."

knees." She had heard him say to Landon: "You got one in on me that time."
The next winess, Detective Muller, repeated a statement alleged to have been made to him by the prisoner regarding the affair. It was to the effect that Landon the evening of December 12 saw Bradley and his wife as they left a house on 3d street. As the couple walked across the street they seemed to be quarreling. Bradley left and Mrs. Bradley asked Landon to go home with her. After proceeding a short distance, Mrs. Bradley said:

"Do you hear him whistling?"
At that moment, while at the intersection of 6th and H streets southwest, Bradley ap peared. Mrs. Bradley then exclaimed: "Here comes my husband; he's got stick and a razor.' "What's he going to do with the razor?"

Landon wanted to know. "He's going to cut you," replied Mrs

"Oh, no, he's not," declared Landon "Oh, no, he's not," declared Landon.

Brailey approached, grabbed Landon by
the colk r of his coat and began beating
him over the head with a stick. Landon
took out his knife and struck at Bradley.
The latter exclaimed: "That's one you got
in on me." He then went off.

Decoury Coroner Glazobrook testified as to

on me." He then went off. Deputy Coroner Glazebrook testified as to the condition of the body of the deceased at the time of the autopsy. There was only one stab wound on the body. The lijury was inflicted by a thrust, not by, a deliber ate blow, in the opinion of Dr. Glazebrook and at the time the deceased wirs, in all probability, advancing in a stooping posi

ion.
Mr. Glazebrook further stated that the deceased was a big powerful man, much larger than is the defendant.

Government's Case Closed. After the examination of several other witnesses, the examination of whom disclosed nothing new that was material, the government announced its case closed.

The defense called William Schoenberger

he morguekeeper, and Peter Meyers, who had been summoned as witnesses by the government. Schoenberger testified that in examining the clothing of the deceased while at the morgue he found a razor in one

of the pockets.

Meyers told the jury that while standing near the corner of 3d and H streets southwest the night of December 12 Mr. and Mrs. Bradley approached. The couple were fussing. Mrs. Bradley pulled a kuife on her husband and he ran away. The woman then crossed the street and walked up to Landon.

Landon took the stand in his own behalf. His statement was similar to that set forth in the recitai of Detective Muller. He declared that he struck at Bradley's arm, and that the cutting was done in self-defense.

Addresses by Counsel. After a recess a number of witnesses testified that Landon had always borne s good reputation. The defense then ansounced its case closed, and shortly be-

fore 2 o'clock counsel began the concluding addresses to the jury... The case was given to the jury shortly after 3 o'clock.

DOCKING HORSES, TAILS, commissioners Recommend Favorable

Action on Senate Bill 2008 In a communication to Senator McMillan,

chairman of the Senate District committee he Commissioners today recommended facorable action on Senate bill 2008, to pre cent cruelty to certain animals in the Dis-The bill makes it unlawful to dock the tail of any horse within the District or to procure the same to be docked, or to im-port or bring into the District any docked horse or horses, or to drive, work, use, race or deal in any unregistered docked horse or horses here.

orses here.

Certain amendments to the bill are recommended by the Commissioners, one of which
is to make it unlawful to even have a docked horse or docked horses in one's possession. The bill also requires every owner or user of a docked horse here to register the same with the Commissioners, giving in such certificate a full description of the animal.

NEW DISTRICT CODE.

Considering Methods for Forwarding

Messrs. Hamilton, Edson, Worthington and Nathaniel Wilson called at the Capital teday and conferred with members of the House District committee upon the best tion of Congress upon the new District It was suggested that they should with members of the House and Senate committees, to see if a joint meet-ing can be arranged for the two commit-

GEN. NUNEZ BERE. The Civil Governor of Havana Sees

Gen. Nunez, the civil governor of Havana,

has arrived in Washington and called at the War Department today to secure an interview with Secretary Root. Gen. Nunez says that affairs are quiet in Havana and that his visit here is on personal matters. He left town this afternoon for Philadelphia.

"SAPHO" GOES TO GRAND JURY. Decision by Justice Fursman at New York Today.

NEW YORK, March 20.—Justice Fursman today made a decision in the Sapho case, directing that it be submitted to the grand jury. The application was made by the defendants through counsel that the case should be taken from the court of special sessions and tried by a jury in the court of general sessions. The procedure now to be followed will submit the case to the grand jury and if indictments are found the defendants will be tried by a jury in general sessiors.

Indiana Delegation Excited Over His Proded The Trade Amendment hose Who lored for the Porto Rienn aria Bill in the House e of a visit of Senators

In consequence of a visit of Senators Spooner and Boraker at the White House today it, rea tirrently reported that an un-derstanding slid been reached as to the Porto Ricandi. The report, however, was not well formed Both of these senators and every other senator spoken with on the subject declared this afternoon that there was not yet any agreement, and that it was difficult in judge what the prospects might be. Senator Beveridge has succeedmight be. Senator Beveridge has succeeded in raising a storm of excitement among the Indiana members in the House who voted for the forio Rican tariff, and among the remoblicant senators, by his proposed free trade agreedment and announced purpose to speak on Thursday in favor of free trade. The members of the Indiam delegation in the Higuse who voted for the tariff have the Higuse who voted for the tariff have been working on the junior separator to try to induce him to modify his position.

A meeting of the delegation was held last night, and it was said that for Mr. Beveridge to ocupy the position he has assumed would bring confusion into the republican ranks in Indiana, very seriously embar-

ranks in Indiana, very seriously embarrassing all the Indian men in Congress
who support the House bill.
Senators who had hope of being able to
compel the retention of the tariff feature
are greatly offended with Senator Beveridge on the ground that his course is likely
to upset all of their plans. His course
strengthens the free trade element in the
Senate, and some of the best-informed senators expressed doubt this morning of the
reliability of the canvass made by members
of the "peace" committee in favor of the
House bill. It is not believed that as many
senators as have been put down as favorable to the tariff or willing to vote for it
as a party measure can now be relied upon
to do so.

as a party measure can now be tended to do so.

Friends of the bill, however, say this merning that they intend to press the matter to the test of a vote as speedily as possible, let the result be what it may. If this purpose is adhered to and a vote permitted within a reasonable time without wating for a hard and fast party argument, it is likely that a free trade amendment of some sort will secure enough votes to adopt to

ONLY ONE DISSENTING.

Committee Report Declaring Senator Scott Duly Elected.

Senator McComas, from the Senate committee on privileges and elections, today presented the report of that committee on the matter of protest against the continu-ance of N. B. Scott of West Virginia in his seat as a senator from that state. The report is concurred in by all the members of the committee except Senator Pettus, and it ecommends the adoption of the following resolution:
"Resolved, That Nathan B. Scott has been

duly elected a senator from the state of West Virginia for the term of six years, commencing on the 4th of March, 1899, and that he is entitled to a seat in the Senate as such."

The committee discusses all the objections of the protestants, but the greater part of the report is devoted to the charges that two holdover senators. Messrs, Getzendanner and Pearson, woted for Mr. Scott while they held commissions to the volunteer army, and that the agreement whereby contests in the legislature were suspended while a joint assembly for the election of a senator was held was "void as against public policy."

The first of these points is dismissed upon

public policy."

The first of these points is dismissed upon the ground that the state senate passed favorably upon the qualifications as members of the two soldier senators. On this part the senate passed favorably upon the qualifications as members of the two soldier senators. On this part the senators of the senate of West Virginia is the only tribunal which could either hear or determine lawfully these objections to the qualifications of Senators Getzendanner and Pearson. Its fudgment in their favor is final. The Senate of the United States has not authority for originate, hear or determine any objections to the qualifications of those who acted and voted as members of the senate of the state."

of the state."
On the point raised as to the joint assembly the committee say: "It may be that wrong and injustice to members and contestants was done and intended to be done upon one side or the other or on both sides. There is no evidence of force or fraud in these transactions in the documents or facts before us. The unanimous vote in both houses upon resolutions postponing pending contests for seats disproves duress, if the word duress has meaning in this remonstrance.

word duress has meaning in this remonstrance.

"We cannot say that such an agreement as this between ten men and favored afterward by all members is 'void as against public policy.' We cannot declare void the unanimous act of the Senate or the unanimous act of the house, of like pacific purpose. Nor can we perceive how it 'vitiated said election.'

NEW GOVERNOR OF GUAM.

Capt. Leary to Be Relieved When His

Regular Tour Expires.

Captain Richard D. Leary, governor genral of Guam, will be relieved of that duty on the expiration of his regular tour of sea duty within the next few months. His successor, who will be an officer with the rank of captain, has not yet been selected. Although Captain Leary has discharged all the important duties of his office to the entire satisfaction of the administration. some of his acts in minor instances have

not been fully approved As practically all of the inhabitants of Juam are members of the Roman Catholic Church there was naturally some objection on their part to a compliance with an order issued by Captain Leary forbidding the ringing of church bells night and morning. Captain Leary's explanation of this order was that the suppression of bell ringing was necessary to the peace and quiet of a number of patients in nearby hospitals suffering from typhold fever. As most of number of patients in nearby hospitals sur-fering from typhold fever. As most of these patients have since recovered it is be-lieved that the governor will revoke his order, and the bells will ring as usual. The action of Governor Leary in abolish-ins slavery and peonage in the Island of Guam has been approved by the authori-ties.

Government Bonds.

Bid. Asked. Raltimore Markets.

BALTIMORE, March 20.—Flour quiet, nuchanged; receipts, 36561 Mirrels; exports, 31,369 harrels. Wheat down and washer; spot, 73\(^14\), 73\(^14\), May, BS\(^16\), 364 stanmer No. 2 rede (B\(^16\), 364; 88\(^16\), receipts, 3614 junghels; exports, 73\(^13\), 363 bushels; receipts, 3614 junghels; exports, 73\(^13\), 363 bushels; receipts, 3614 junghels; exports, 73\(^14\), 363 bushels; receipts, 3614 junghels; exports, 27\(^17\), 14 bushels; southern wheat 59 sample, 98a75; do. on grade, 76a, 474. Corn easter, 390t and March, 41a41\(^14\), April, 40\(^14\), 40\(^13\), 37\(^14\), bushels; southern white 36\(^14\), and 31\(^14\), steamer mixed, 40\(^14\), 40\(^14\), 18\(^14\), 38\(^14\), 18\(^14\), 40\(^14\), 19\(^14\), 19\(^14\), 31\(^14\), 19\(^14\), 31\(^14\), 19\(^14\), 1

irain, Provisions and Cotton Markets. Grain, Provisions and Colors.

CHICAGO, March 20.—Grain:
Open. High. Low. Close.
Open. High. Low. Close.
Open. High. Low. Close.
6814 6834 6834 6834

Grain Style Style Style Style
July 374 374 374 374 374

Onto-May 244 24 27

July 374 24 27

July 374 24 27

July 374 374 24 27

July 374 374 24 27

July 38 30 Descriptions: CHICAGO, March 20 Low. 11.32 11.12 6.05 6.12 \*6.07 6.10

Third Avenue Takes Another Big Jump Today.

REACHED PAR BEFORE IT STOPPED

Impetus Extended to the Standard Railway Group.

GENERAL MARKET REPORTS

NEW YORK, March 20 .- Yesterday's lat developments in Third Avenue made the during the opening hour this morning. The in Third Avenue last night an advance of J5 points being recorded in as many minutes, had prepared the street for further sensational developments today. Opening prices fully confirmed the view that sellers deliveries.

On an opening transaction of 5,000 shares the prices varied from 90 to 97, and later crossed par, making the total advance from yesterday's low level thirty-four points. The movement was accompanied by rumors of a change in control, the Metropolitan being the purchaser. In addition, the receiver's certificates were said to be unnecessary, and many of the threatened legal difficulties have been put aside by the mere advent of the new interests.

An advance of 5 per cent in Metropolitan and a sharp temporary recovery in Brooklyn were taken as an indication of a nervous short interest in those issues. The local situation being in process of improvement, the demand soon extended to the railways, with good results. London again bought moderately, buying Atchison Preferred in considerable volume, and showed marked preference for the middle-priced shares.

A short interest in Baltimore and Ohio common made a substantial advance in the price of those shares. The relatively high price of this stock had encouraged a selling movement of considerable proportions during the last few weeks, and the demand yesterday and today caused an urgent buying novement against these sales. The buying, however, has been inspired by certain inside plans which give the stock a value, it is said, beyond its immediate book

tain inside plans which give the stock value, it is said, beyond its immediate boo Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, Northern

worth.
Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, Northern Pacific and similar shares were in excellent demand, because of the improving dividend prospects. The preferred shares were strong, but the demand is clearly setting toward the common shares, because of dividend returns and the low carrying charges. How far the present movement may be based on the covering of outstanding contracts and to what extent the banking interests are committed are unknown factors. One certain achievement, however, may be noted in connection with the sudden change in tone from passive to positive belief in higher prices.

The course of the money market alarms no one and higher rates are expected to rule for the balance of the month. The success of the new financial legislation is regarded as practically certain and a remedy for dear money is consequently at hand. Government bonds are inclined to lag, but the profits taken at recent high prices are coming into the railroad bond market.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

New York Stock Market. Furnished by W. B. Hibbs & Co., bankers and brokers, 1419 F st., members New York stock exchange, correspondents Messrs. Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., New York.

denburg, Thalmann & Co., New York.

Open. High. Low. Close.

A. S. Wire.

A. S. Wire.

A. S. Wire of the control of the contro | Consolidated Gas. | 1273 | 1274 | 1267 | 1274 | 1267 | 1274 | 1267 | 1274 | 1267 | 1274 | 1267 | 1274 | 1267 | 1274 | 1267 | 1274 | 1275 | 1274 | 1275 | 1274 | 1275 | 1274 | 1275 | 1274 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1275 | 1 | Federal Steel | pfd | 744 | 744 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | 745 | | Mannattan Elevated. | 94 | 973 | 973 | 973 | 973 | 973 | 974 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 975 | 9

\*Ex-div., 114. Washington Stock Exchange.

\*\*Ex-div., 1½.\*\*

\*\*Washington Stock Exchange.\*\*

Sales—regular call, 12 o'clock m.—U. 8. 4s. conpon. \$500 at 115½, s.b. D. G. 3.65s, \$1,000 at 119. National.-Safe Deposit and Trust. 5 at 131½, 5 at 13½, 5 at 13½, 5 at 14½, \$100 at 6½, \$207 at 6½, \$208 at 6½, \$207 at 6½, \$20 at 99½, 20 at 100, 40 at 109, 15 at 100, 20 at 100 at 100, 10 at 101, 40 at 191½, 10 at 192½, 1

ed. Commercial, 4 bid, 5 asked. Colonial, 111 bid, 115 asked.

Title Insurance Stocks.—Real Estate Title, 83 bid, 85 asked. Colombia Title, 4% bid, 5 asked. Washington Title, 30 bid. District Title, 33 bid. Rathroad Stocks.—Capital Traction, "93% bid, 100 asked. Capital Traction Rights, 6% bid, 6% asked. City and Suburban, 23% bid, 35 asked. Georgetown and Tenleytown, 20 bid.

Gas and Electric Light Stocks.—Washington Gas, 54% bid, 54% asked. Georgetown Gas, 55 bid.

Telephone Stocks.—Chesapeske and Potomac, 58 bid, 62 asked. Georgetown Gas, 55 bid.

Macellaneous Stocks.—Mergenthaler Linoppe, 1192 bid, 192% asked. Jenson Monotype, 15 bid, 15% asked. American Graphophone, 11% bid, 11% asked. American Graphophone preferred, 11% bid, 12% asked. Pneumatic Gun Carriage, 21 bid, 22 asked. Washington Market, 12 bid. Nortolk and Washington Steamboat, 125 bid. Lincoln Hall, 65

# Gordon & Sorkwood Wood Wood Work

10th, 11th and F Sts. N. W.

Easter Cards and Leaflets-First Floor.

# We Show a Charming Collection of Women's New Silk Waists

At popular prices-that is, at prices ranging from \$5.00 to \$10.00. The delicate pastel shades are well represented, together with the stronger "every occasion" shades. There has never been a time when the designers made such efforts to produce "something different," the outcome of which is cords, tucks, hemstitching, box plaits and combinations in great profusion. And we have made a special effort to select the most exclusive styles and to make each waist a most desirable purchase.

Some of the most attractive styles in this collection are as follows:

At \$5.00 Each—

All-over Corded and Hemstitched Taffeta Walsts and All-over Corded Walsts with plain sleeves, in a very large assortment of the most popular shades and black and white. At \$6.00 Each—

All-silk Taffeta Waists, with cluster tucks and pox pleats alternating down front and back; splen-lid assortment of chades; all sizes.

and flowing tie.

| At \$7.50 Each-

At \$8.75 Each-

Also a Special All-Over Box-Plaited Waist

With plain sleeves in a fine quality of all silk Satin Cyrano or Peau de

Cygne, in white and all the delicate pastel tints and an assortment of street shades. All sizes.

## Boys' New Shirt Waists and Blouses.

A very comprehensive assortment, and fabrics, and an unusually attractive collection of novelties in more or less elaborate effects.

75C. 60c. Best Laundered Walsts. Each. \$1.00

New Percale and India Linon Blooses for little
boys, good quality of percales; pretty patterns;
well made—the India Linon blouses are particularly good; sizes 3 to 8. Each. 50c.

ticularly good; sizes 3 to 8. Each. 500.

Percale, Madras, Chambray and Outing Cloth
Blouses for larger boys—a most comfortable style
for summer; shirt collar attached or neckband; pretty patterns; sizes 7 to 14. Special
value. Each. 500. Handsome Blouses for small loops of fine India lhous, cleantly triumed and embeddered; all new goods—best assortment we have \$1.25 to \$3.25 Third floor.

Infants'

Children's Cloth Reefers, with large plane collar and cuffs, some trimmed with \$3.50 to \$7.00 paid, some plain. Each..... braid, some plain. Each ... \$3.50 to \$7.50
Children's Pique Coats and Beefers, trimmed with
insertion and embroidery; also plain styles finished
with stitched bands of pique. \$2.75 to \$15.00
Children's Waist Dresses of India Linon, Pimity
end Nainsook, trimmed with insertion, embroidery
and lace; sizes 2 to 4 years. \$1.50 to \$5.00
Each. Each. \$1.50 to \$5.00

Boys' Dresses of Pique and Nainsook, trimmed with insertion and embroider; collar and belt of same; also pink and blue chambray with white pique yoke and trimmings \$1.25 to \$3.75

Second floor.

Women's 26-inch Umbrellas of a good quality cotton and silk-mixed inside. cloth and natural wood handles. \$1.00 each. Usually \$1.25.

larger assortment of handles, including smoked ivory, white and colored pearl, Dresden, etc. Another excel- Hat Trunks, lent value.

Toilet Articles.

This department is splendidly prestandard foreign and domestic manu-

A choice assortment of All-slik Persian Waists, exquisite effects, made plain with high stock

All-over Tucked and Hemstitched Waists, supplies style, with all-over hemstitched vest—the popular shades, including the dainty pastels.

Special Value, \$7.50 Each.

which comprises all the staple styles

Each

New line of Laundered Percule Shirt Walsts, with collar attached or with one detached collar; handsome patterns; good washing materials; well 50c. made; sizes 4 to 13. Each.

Better Laundered Percule and Madras Shirt Walsts. A choice line of beautiful patterns.

75c.

Scarcely a day that doesn't bring new and exclusive designs in dainty spring clothing for the little ones.

Rainy-Day Umbrellas At a Special Price.

Better quality Umbrellas, with a

\$1.50 each.

Silk

Petticoats.

We show a collection of Silk Petticoats of rare elegance. Exquisite imported novelties with the daintiest of laces appliqued on in beautiful designs, and others that are ruffled, flounced, accordion plaited, tucked and lace trimmed. Cyrano, cerise, red, green, blue and other bright shades. We also show a choice variety of white and black striped effects. Unusual values are found in

the following: Women's Taffetz Silk Petticoats, latest shapes, four styles, with accordion-plaited flources \$10.50 or corded utilies. Each Women's Taffeta Silk Petticeats, with graduated accordion-platted flounce, rose quilling and dust ruffic. Each. \$12.50 Women's Taffets Sik Petticoats, with two deep accordion-platted flounces, each edged \$10.50 Second floor,

Women's Skirt And Hat Trunks.

We show a most comprehensive line of Skirt and Hat Trunks, combining every modern feature and all

Skirt Trunks.

Designed especially for carrying skirts, made of thoroughly selected kiln-dried bass wood, covered with heavy army canvas, sheet iron bottom and rollers set back from corners; 4 heavy hardwood slats on top; The styles are distinctive-many of 2 on each side; 3 heavy center bands, closely nailed; 5 heavy 12-inch strap Children's Cloth Beefers, plain back, col- \$2.50 hinges riveted on; excelsior lock; No. 4 Taylor bolts: two heavy dowels on each end, and one on each side of lock in front; heavy clamps riveted on and capping entire end of each slat; heavy box clamps; cloth lined throughout; I deep tray divided into 3 compartments with removable partitions; 3 skirt trays fitted with tapes at the end to pin skirts to, and two straps in each tray; every clamp and hinge riveted: lock put on

> 40-inch. 42-inch. 44-inch. \$16.00.

with steel bolt heavily washered on

\$15.00. \$13.50. One of Our Special

Made of selected, kiln-dried wood, covered with heavy army canvas; sheet iron bottom; 4 heavy slats on top and 2 on each side; heavy corner clamps; No. 4 Taylor bolts; excelsior lock; cloth lined throughout; pared to supply all toilet requisites of large tray for holding plumes, feathers or neckwear; forms for 5 hatsa well-made, substantial trunk and the only correct way to carry ladies' hats without crushing or soiling.

> \$6.25. \$7.00. Straps and marking free. Trunks repaired at moderate prices.

22-inch. 24-inch.

We Make flen's Shirts to Order From \$1.50 Upward.

Demonstration of the Self-Lighting Gas Burner.

The Woodward & Lothrop Sewing Machines. \$18 to \$36

We Are Agents for the "Standard" Patterns. We Sell the "Yusea" Welsbach Incandescent Mantle. Guaranteed 100 candle power. Extra double strength. Will fit any burner. Price, 50c.

Demonstration of the Whitely Exerciser-Fourthfloor.

Woodward & Lothrop.